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—

**THIRTY-EIGHTH  
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT**

**COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.**

**June 26th, 1861,**

**AT THE**

**E STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.**

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—  
**McGILL & WITHERROW, Printers.**

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## MUSIC.

### P R A Y E R.

1. **LATIN SALUTATORY**..... By OTIS T. MASON, *of*
2. **The Comparative Influence of Eloquence and Music**..... *An Oratio*  
By LEONIDAS E. COYLE,\* *of D. C.*
3. **The March of Intellect**..... *An Oratio*  
By CARY ROBINSON,\* *of D. C.*
4. **Unconscious Influence**..... *An Oratio*  
By HARRIS C. HAMLIN, † *of D. C.*
5. **The Necessity of Morality to Success in Life**..... *An Oratio*  
By JOHN M. ROANE, † *of Va.*

## MUSIC.

6. **The Probable Destiny of the Mohammedan Faith, as foreshadowed by its History**..... *An Oratio*  
By D. WEBSTER PRENTISS,\* *of D. C.*
7. **Flowers of Poesy**..... *An Oratio*  
By FRANCIS L. WILKINSON, † *of Va.*
8. **The Mission of Eloquence**..... *An Oratio*  
By JOHN Y. BRYANT, Jr., \* *of D. C.*
9. **The Influence of Philosophical Theories upon National Literature and Character**..... *THE CLASSICAL ORATIO*  
By ELLIOTT COUES,\* *of N. H.*

## MUSIC.

10. **The Republic of Letters**..... *An Oratio*  
By CHARLES B. FLEET, † *of Va.*
11. **The Inspiration of Localities**..... *An Oratio*  
By CHARLES P. HARMON,\* *of Va.*
12. **The Influence of Nomadic Life on Character**..... *An Oratio*  
By WILBUR F. FORT, † *of N. J.*
13. **The Influence of Art on National Intelligence and Morality**.....  
[*THE PHILOSOPHICAL ORATIO*  
By WILLIAM A. GORDON,\* Jr., *of D. C.*]

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## MUSIC.

14. **The Origin of Language**..... *An Orat*  
By JOHN WHEELER, † Jr., *of N. C.*
15. **Sacred Eloquence**..... *An Orat*  
By OTIS T. MASON, *of Va.*
16. **Aristotle's Political Philosophy, with its application to the Present Crisis**.....  
[*An Oration, with the VALEDICTORY ADDRESS*  
By T. EDWIN BROWN, *of D. C.*]

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## MUSIC.

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### AWARDING OF MEDALS.

### CONFERRING OF THE DEGREES.

## MUSIC.

### BENEDICTION.

---

\* Contestants for Prize Medals in Elocution,

† Absent.

‡ Excused.

### Contestants for the Davis Prize Medals.

---

LEONIDAS E. COYLE, D. C., of the Graduating Class.

RICHARD B. COOK, M.D., of the Junior Class.

WILLIAM E. EDMONSTON, D. C., of the Junior Class.

ABNER Y. LEECH, D. C., " "



### Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

---

LEONIDAS E. COYLE, D. C.



### Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts.

---

T. EDWIN BROWN, A. B., of D. C.

ELLIOTT COUES, A. B., of D. C.

ISAAC L. JOHNSON, A. B., of Pa.

OTIS T. MASON, A. B., of Va.

GEORGE H. MORGAN, A. B., of Va.



### **Contestants for the Davis Prize Medals.**

LEONIDAS E. COYLE, D. C., of the Junior Class,		
CARY ROBINSON, D. C.,	"	"
D. WEBSTER PRENTISS, D. C., of the Graduating Class,		
ELLIOTT COUES, N. H.,	"	"
CHARLES P. HARMON, VA.,	"	"
WILLIAM A. GORDON, JR., D. C., "		"

---

### **Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.**

JOHN Y. BRYANT, JR., D. C.	
WILBUR F. FORT, N. J.	
WILLIAM A. GORDON, JR., D. C.	
HARRIS C. HAMLIN, D. C.	
DANIEL W. PRENTISS, D. C.	

---

### **Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.**

T. EDWIN BROWN, D. C.	
ELLIOTT COUES, N. H.	
CHARLES B. FLEET, VA.	
CHARLES P. HARMON, VA.	
OTIS T. MASON, VA.	
JAMES L. NEAL, GA.	
JOHN M. ROANE, VA.	
JOHN WHEELED, JR., N. C.	
F. L. WILKINSON, VA.	



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**THIRTY-NINTH**  
**ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT**  
OF  
**COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.,**  
J U N E 25th, 1862,  
AT THE  
New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

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MCGILL, WITHEROW & CO.

## ORDER OF EXERCISES.

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### MUSIC.

#### P R A Y E R .

1. The Nature of True Liberty.....*An Oration,*  
By RICHARD B. COOK,\* *of Md.*
2. National Pride,.....*An Oration,*  
By WILLIAM E. EDMONSTON,\* *of D. C.*

### MUSIC.

3. Devotion to Civil Liberty and its Influence.....*An Oration,*  
By ABNER Y. LEECH,\* *of D. C.*
4. Great Revolutions, as developing the Genius of Nations.....*An Oration,*  
By LEONIDAS E. COYLE,\* *of D. C.*

### MUSIC.

5. Eloquence and Logic, Compared and Contrasted.....*An Oration,*  
By ELLIOTT COUES,† *of D. C.*
6. The Influence of Poetry on National Character.....*An Oration,*  
By OTIS T. MASON, *of Va.*
7. A Nation's Language the Index of its Mental Characteristics....*An Oration,*  
By T. EDWIN BROWN, *of D. C.*

### MUSIC.

8. The Utility of Ambition.....*An Oration,*  
By GEORGE H. MORGAN, *of Va.*

### MUSIC.

---

### AWARDING OF MEDALS.

### CONFERRING OF THE DEGREES.

### MUSIC.

### BENEDICTION.

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\* Contestants for Prize Medals in Elocution.

† Excused.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.

1861

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO ATTEND

THE

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

FOR THE

GRADUATION OF THE SENIOR CLASS,

ALSO

The Contest for the Davis Prize Medals,

BY MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR AND JUNIOR CLASSES AT THE

E Street Baptist Church, on Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

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MEMBERS OF THE CLASS.

T. EDWIN BROWN, D. C.

CHARLES P. HARMON, Va.

\*JOHN Y. BRYANT, JR., D. C.

OTIS T. MASON, Va.

ELLIOT COUES, N. H.

D. WEBSTER PRENTISS, D. C.

\*CHARLES B. FLEET, Va.

\*JOHN M. ROANE, Va.

WILBUR F. FORT, N. J.

\*JOHN WHEELER, JR., N. C.

WM. A. GORDON, JR., D. C.

\*F. L. WILKINSON, Va.

H. C. HAMLIN, D. C.

\*Absent.







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COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.

1861.

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A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.,

1860-'61.

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"*Dens nobis fiducia.*"

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WASHINGTON:  
PRINTED BY M'GILL & WITHEROW.  
1861.



## BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ELECTED IN 1859.

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 Otis T. Mason,  
 T. J. McVeigh, Jr.,  
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 Samuel K. Sorsby,  
 John Wheeler, Jr.,  
 F. L. Wilkinson,

**RESIDENCE.**

*Washington, D. C.*  
*Washington, D. C.*  
*Fredericksburg, Va.*  
*Washington, D. C.*  
*Accotink, Fairfax Co., Va.*  
*Middleburg, Loudoun Co., Va.*  
*Saluda, Middlesex Co., Va.*  
*Spring Ridge, Hinds Co., Miss.*  
*Murfreesboro', Hertford Co., N.C.*  
*Gold Hill, Buckingham Co., Va.*

### JUNIOR CLASS.

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 John Bagby, Jr.,  
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 John Chamblin,  
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 William Marbury,  
 Channing M. Norwood,  
 T. W. T. Richards,  
 Cary Robinson,  
 George B. Taylor,  
 Woodbury Wheeler,

*Stevensville, King & Queen Co., Va.*  
*Stevensville, King & Queen Co., Va.*  
*Washington, D. C.*  
*Round Hill, Loudoun Co., Va.*  
*Washington, D. C.*  
*Edgefield, S. C.*  
*Littleton, Sussex Co., Va.*  
*Baltimore, Md.*  
*Modest-Town, Accomac Co., Va.*  
*Georgetown, D. C.*  
*Georgetown, D. C.*  
*Upperville, Va.*  
*Washington, D. C.*  
*Eastville, Northampton Co., Va.*  
*Washington, D. C.*

## SOPHOMORE CLASS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Henry J. Brittain,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
Clayton Chamblin,	<i>Leesburg, Loudoun Co., Va.</i>
Charles T. Chamblin,	<i>Leesburg, Loudoun Co., Va.</i>
Richard B. Cook,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
William E. Edmonston,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
William Harrison,	<i>Littleton, Sussex Co., Va.</i>
Martin L. Laws,	<i>Modest-Town, Accomac Co., Va.</i>
Abner Y. Leech,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Amos T. Love,	<i>Thomasville, Thomas Co., Ga.</i>
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James Pollard,	<i>Stevensville, King &amp; Queen Co., Va.</i>
Thomas M. Shepherd,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Massie Smith,	<i>Greenfield, Nelson Co., Va.</i>
Edward G. Sydnor,	<i>Blacks-Whites, Va.</i>
William M. Wilson,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>

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Charles E. L. Corbin,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
William J. Gold,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Robert C. Harris,	<i>Millwood, Clark Co., Va.</i>
Lewis R. McLain,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
J. Abbot Moore,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Hubert Moss,	<i>Upperville, Va.</i>
Thomas S. Samson,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>

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## THIRD YEAR.

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William A. Gordon, Jr.,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>
Harris C. Hamlin,	<i>Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa.</i>
Daniel W. Prentiss,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>

## SECOND YEAR.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Milton C. Arthur,	<i>Big Island, Bedford Co., Va.</i>
Andrew C. Bradley,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
William J. Kennan,	<i>Durrettsville, Richmond Co., Va.</i>
Evan Thomas,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>

## FIRST YEAR.

Charles P. Angell,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Charles D. DeFord,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Oscar M. Dozier,	<i>Oak Grove, Va.</i>
Robert Farnham,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
George F. Graham,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
William B. Gurley,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
William F. Kerfoot,	<i>Upperville, Va.</i>
James E. Ray,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Francis V. Robinson,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>
Frank Turnbull,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Samuel Walker,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>

## SELECT COURSE.

Hamilton M. Beall,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>
John E. Betts,	<i>Heathsville, Northumberl'd Co., Va.</i>
John M. Booth,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
John H. Collins,	<i>Terry Depot, Hinds Co., Miss.</i>
John A. Cotten,	<i>Edwards' Depot, Miss.</i>
Peter L. Huddleston,	<i>Chamblissburg, Bedford Co., Va.</i>
James N. Kennon,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Daniel S. Kerfoot,	<i>Millwood, Clark Co., Va.</i>
William T. Kerfoot,	<i>Warrenton, Va.</i>
Henry B. Ledyard,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Alonzo Ricketts,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Ben Robinson,	<i>Fayetteville, N. C.</i>
Franck Taylor, Jr.,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>

## COURSES OF STUDY.

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The Collegiate Department embraces two regular Courses of Study; first, the Classical Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; and, Second, the Philosophical Course, for the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. A selection of studies is permitted in the case of young men who do not wish to become candidates for a degree. A Select Course of Study may be pursued for the Degree of Master of Arts.

### TIME AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The regular Examinations for admission to College are held on Monday and Tuesday of Commencement week, and on the Monday and Tuesday which immediately precede the opening of the session. Every applicant for membership in College is required to deliver to the President testimonials of good moral character; and, if he come from another institution, he must present a certificate of honorable dismission.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, in order to obtain admission to the Freshman Class, must sustain an examination in the following studies :

English Grammar; Modern Geography; Arithmetic; Algebra, to Quadratic Equations; Davies' Legendre, first three books; Sophocles' or Kühner's Greek Grammar; Jacob's or Felton's Greek Reader; Xenophon's Anabasis, first two books; Andrews and Stoddart's Latin Grammar; Cæsar's Commentaries, or some equivalent; Cicero's Select Orations; Virgil.

For entrance upon the Course prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, students are subjected to an examination in the

studies already named, with the exception of the ancient languages, and also in two additional books of Davies' *Legendre*.

Candidates for admission to any class must be examined in all the studies which have been required of the class they propose to enter.

Students who pursue a Select Course must undergo the same examination as is required for admission to the Course of Bachelor of Philosophy; and, if they propose to study an Ancient Language, they must also sustain in that Language the examination prescribed for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

## Courses of Study for the Several Degrees.

### I. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

#### FRESHMAN CLASS.

##### *First Term.*

*Greek*.—Xenophon's *Anabasis* (Owens' edition;) Arnold's Greek Prose Composition; Kühner's Greek Grammar.

*Latin*.—Cicero's *Tusculan Questions*; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Andrews and Stoddard's and Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

*Ancient Geography and History*.—Liddell's History of Rome; Smith's History of Greece; Findlay's or Butler's Ancient Atlas.

*Mathematics*.—Algebra, Quadratic Equations, (Loomis;) Synthetic Geometry, (Davies' *Legendre*.)

##### *Second Term.*

*Greek*.—Felton's Selections from the Greek Historians; Arnold's Greek Prose Composition; Kühner's Greek Grammar.

*Latin*.—Lincoln's *Livy*; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Andrews and Stoddard's and Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

*Ancient History and Geography*.—Liddell's History of Rome; Smith's History of Greece.

*Mathematics*.—Surveying and Navigation, (Loomis.)

#### SOPHOMORE CLASS.

##### *First Term*

*Greek*.—Homer's *Iliad*, (Felton's edition;) Arnold's Greek Prose Composition; Kühner's Greek Grammar.

*Latin*.—Cicero de Amicitia et de Senectute ; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition ; Andrews and Stoddard's and Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

*Mathematics*.—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, (Loomis;) Algebra completed.

*Modern Languages*.—Fasquelle's French Grammar ; Voltaire's Siècle de Louis XIV.

*History*.—English History, (Mackintosh.)

#### *Second Term.*

*Greek*.—Xenophon's Memorabilia, (Robbin's edition;) Greek Prose Composition.

*Latin*.—Horace, (Lincoln's edition;) Latin Prose Composition.

*Mathematics*.—Analytical Geometry, (Davies.)

*Modern Languages*.—Fasquelle's French Grammar ; Racine.

*History*.—English History, (Mackintosh.)

*Rhetoric*.—Campbell's.

### JUNIOR CLASS.

#### *First Term.*

*Greek*.—Euripides ; Exercises in writing Greek.

*Latin*.—Germania and Agricola of Tacitus, (Tyler's edition;) Exercises in writing Latin.

*Mathematics*.—Differential Calculus, (Courtney.)

*Chemistry*.—Introduction.

*Physics*.—Solids, Liquids, Gases.

*English Literature*.—(Shaw.)

*Advanced French*.—Bossuet's Oraisons Funèbres ; or,

*German*.—Woodbury's German Grammar ; Adler's German Reader.

*History*.—American Colonial History, (Grahame.)

#### *Second Term.*

*Greek*.—Demosthenes de Corona, (Champlin's edition;) Exercises in writing Greek ; Lectures on Greek Literature.

*Latin*.—Cicero de Oratore ; Exercises in writing Latin ; Lectures on Roman Literature.

*Mathematics*.—Integral Calculus, (Courtney.)

*Chemistry*.—Inorganic Compounds, Mineralogy.

*Physics*.—Acoustics, Heat.

*Botany*.—Gray's.

*Logic*.—Whately's.

*History*.—American Colonial History, (Grahame.)

*Modern Languages*.—Woodbury's German Grammar ; Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans.

## SENIOR CLASS.

*First Term**Moral Philosophy*.—Wayland and Dagg.*Political Philosophy*.—Wayland's Political Economy ; International Law, (Woolsey.)*Analytical Mechanics*.—(Smith.)*Physics*.—Light, Electricity.*Chemistry*.—Organic Compounds.*Anatomy and Physiology*.*Greek*.—Eschylus or Plato.*Art Criticism*.—(Lectures.)*Ethical History*.—(Lectures.)*Second Term.**Intellectual Philosophy*.—(Wayland.)*Political Philosophy*.—Story's Constitution of the United States ; Polson's Law of Nations.*Physics*.—Meteorology.*Chemistry*.—Applied to Agriculture and the Arts.*Geology*.*Astronomy*.—(Gummere.)*Latin*.—Cicero de Officiis.*Art Criticism*.—(Lectures;) History, Philosophy, and Art.

## II. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

## FIRST YEAR.

*First Term.**Mathematics*.—Algebra, (Loomis;) Synthetic Geometry, (Davies' Legendre;) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, (Loomis.)*Modern Languages*.—French—Fasquelle's French Grammar ; Voltaire's Siècle de Louis XIV.*Ancient History and Geography*.—Liddell's History of Rome ; Smith's History of Greece ; Findlay's or Butler's Ancient Atlas.*Second Term**Mathematics*.—Analytical Geometry, (Davies;) Surveying and Navigation, (Loomis.)*Modern Languages*.—French—Fasquelle's French Grammar ; Racine.*Rhetoric*.—Campbell's*Ancient History and Geography*.—Liddell's History of Rome ; Smith's History of Greece.

## SECOND YEAR.

*First Term.**Mathematics*.—Differential Calculus, (Courtney.)*Physics*.—Solids, Liquids, Gases.*Chemistry*.—Introduction.*Rhetoric*.—(Whately.)*English Literature*.—(Shaw.)*Modern Languages*.—Advanced French—Bossuet's *Oraisons Funèbres*; or, German.—Woodbury's German Grammar; Adler's German Reader.*History*.—English and American Colonial History, (Mackintosh and Grahame.)*Second Term.**Mathematics*.—Integral Calculus, (Courtney;) Descriptive Geometry, (Davies;) Theory of Equations, (Loomis.)*Physics*.—Acoustics, Heat.*Chemistry*.—Inorganic Compounds; Mineralogy.*Botany*.—(Gray.)*Logic*.—(Whately.)*Modern Languages*.—Advanced French—Boileau's *Lutrin*; or, German.—Schiller's *Jungfrau von Orleans*.*History*.—English and American Colonial History, (Mackintosh and Grahame.)

## THIRD YEAR.

*First Term.**Political Philosophy*.—Wayland's Political Economy; International Law, (Woolsey.)*Moral Philosophy*.—(Wayland and Dagg.)*Analytical Mechanics*.—(Smith.)*Physics*.—Light and Electricity.*Chemistry*.—Organic Compounds.*Anatomy and Physiology*.*Elements of Criticism*.—(Kames.)*Art Criticism*.—(Lectures.)*Ethical History*.—(Lectures.)*Second Term.**Intellectual Philosophy*.—Wayland.*Political Philosophy*.—Story's Constitution of the United States; International Law, (Woolsey.)*Astronomy*.—(Gummere.)*Physics*.—Meteorology.*Chemistry*.—Applied to Agriculture and the Arts.*Geology*.—*Elements of Criticism*.—(Kames.)*Art Criticism*.—(Lectures.)*History*.—Philosophy and Art.

*Tabular View of Exercises during First Term of Session  
1861-62.*

*Tabular View of Exercises during Second Term of Session  
1861-62.*

	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-1	1-2	2-3	
MOND.	Senior Mor. Ph. Mech. Junior Rhet. Soph. Greek. Latin. Fresh. Math.	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Chem. Nat. IIis. ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	
TUES.	Senior Mor. Ph. Const. Junior Greek. Latin. Math. Greek. Latin. Fresh. Math.	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Chem. & Phys. ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	
WED.	Senior Mor. Ph. Mech. Junior Greek. Latin. Math. Greek. Latin. Fresh. Math.	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Chem. & Phys. ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	
THUR.	Senior Mor. Ph. Const. Junior Greek. Latin. Math. Greek. Latin. Fresh. Math.	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Chem. & Phys. ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	
FRI.	Senior Mor. Ph. Mech. Junior Rhet. Soph. Greek. Latin. Math.	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Chem. & Phys. ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	
SAT.	Senior Art. Cr. Const. Junior Greek. Latin. Math. Soph. Greek. Latin. Fresh.	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Art. Cr. ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	

\* For students in Philosophical course; elective for others.

† Elective studies.

‡ Each class declaims once in four weeks; when the third recitation of the day is omitted. Compositions are required once in two weeks.

	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-1	1-2	2-3	
MOND.	Senior Int. Law † French.	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	
TUES.	Senior El. of Crit. * Des. Geom. *	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	El. of Crit. * Des. Geom. *	
WED.	Senior Declam. ‡ French *	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	Declam. ‡ French *	
THUR.	Senior El. of Crit. * Des. Geom. *	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	El. of Crit. * Des. Geom. *	
FRI.	Senior Int. Law † French.	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	Int. Law † French	
SAT.	Senior S.A.T.	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	

Chem. & Geol.  
Eng. Lang.  
Mathem.  
Greek.

Chem. & Phys.  
Eng. Hist.  
Gr. Hist.

Chem. & Geol.  
Mathem.  
Greek.

Chem. & Geol.  
Mathem.  
Greek.

### III. FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

Any student who shall attain, in all the studies of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, an average standing of 9, (the maximum being 10,) not fall below 7 in any, and pass a satisfactory *review* examination upon all the studies in the several departments of College at the end of his collegiate course, in the presence of the Faculty, and shall also attain the same average in all the studies of the Philosophical Course not required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or upon such studies as the Faculty may deem an equivalent, shall be entitled to this Degree.

Or, any student who shall attain an average standing of 8 in all the studies for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, not fall below 6 in any, and pursue for one year such additional studies as may be prescribed by the Faculty, and at the end thereof attain the same average shall be entitled to this Degree.

The Degree may be conferred *in course*, also, upon Bachelors of Arts, graduates of this college, who have made such attainments in any branch of professional study as the Faculty may deem worthy of it.

### COLLEGE FACILITIES.

#### Rhetorical Exercises.

Compositions twice and Declamations once a month are required throughout the whole Course; and during the last year and a half, the pieces spoken are original, and must be presented, before their delivery, to the Professor of Rhetoric for criticism. The advantage of attendance on the debates in Congress make this department one of great value to the student.

#### Literary Societies.

There are two Literary Societies formed by the students of the College, the Enosian and the Philophronian, which meet weekly at their halls for the purpose of improvement in Debate and Composition.

## Libraries.

The College Library contains about five thousand volumes, and is especially valuable in the department of Theology. The Libraries of the Enosian and Philophrénian Societies contain about three thousand volumes, principally in the departments of History and Literature. The Libraries of Congress, of the various Departments of Government, and of the Smithsonian Institution, are valuable auxiliaries to the students.

## Prizes.

The "Davis Prizes for Elocution," provided by the income of a fund contributed by Hon. Isaac. Davis, LL.D., of Mass., consist of two gold medals, awarded to the most successful contestants in Declamation.

The "Staughton Prizes for Ancient Languages," provided by the income of a fund contributed by Rev. Romeo Elton, D. D., of Exeter, England, consist of two gold medals, awarded to the best scholar and writer in the Greek and Latin Languages.

The "Gale Prizes for Physical Sciences," provided by the income of a fund contributed by L. D. Gale, M. D., of Washington, D. C., consist of two gold medals, awarded to the best two scholars in the Physical Sciences.

The Medals are awarded at the Annual Commencement by a committee of gentlemen appointed by the Faculty. Any member of the third Philosophical, Junior or Senior Classes may be a contestant for the "Davis Prizes," any member of the Junior or Senior Classes for the "Staughton Prizes," and any member of the third Philosophical or Senior Classes, for the "Gale Prizes," provided he shall have attained during any one year of his course the grade of nine in the department to which the prize is attached, an average of eight in all the studies of his course, and shall not have fallen below six in any study.

In 1860 the first prize in "Elocution" was awarded to T. Edwin Brown, of D. C., and second prizes to Otis T. Mason, of Va., and to John W. Clampitt, of D. C.

### Lectures.

Courses of Lectures in various departments of Science, Art and Literature can be secured at the College from men of eminence residing temporarily at Washington. The Lectures at the Smithsonian Institution are free to all who choose to attend.

### Public Worship.

Prayers accompanied by the reading of the Scriptures, are offered daily in the College Chapel. All students are required to attend this service ; and also some place of worship regularly on the Sabbath, the selection being left to themselves, or with their parents or guardians.

### Commencement, Vacation, and Examination.

The Annual Commencement is held on the last Wednesday in June. It is succeeded by a vacation extending to the last Wednesday in September. The College year, embracing nine months, is divided into two terms. The first Term commences on the last Wednesday in September and continues to Friday preceding the third Monday in February. The second Term commences on the third Monday in February and ends with Commencement. Public examinations, in all the studies pursued, are held immediately before the close of each term.

### COLLEGE EXPENSES.

#### Charges for Students Boarding in College.

1. Admission Fee, (paid but once, on entrance)	-	\$10 00
2. Tuition for the year, - - - - -	-	55 00
3. Room rent, servant's attendance, - - - - -	-	20 00
4. Fuel public and private, - - - - -	-	15 00
5. Use of Furniture, if provided by the College,	-	10 00
6. Average damages, - - - - -	-	2 00
7. Board for 39 weeks, at \$3.00 per week,	-	117 00
8. Washing at 50 cents per dozen, estimated at	-	10 00

### Charges for Students not Boarding in College.

1. Admission Fee, (paid but once, on entrance)	-	\$10 00
2. Tuition for the year,	- - - - -	55 00
3. Room rent, servant's attendance,	- - - - -	20 00
4. Fuel public and private,	- - - - -	10 00
5. Use of Furniture, if provided by the College,	-	6 00
6. Average damages,	- - - - -	2 00

The College buildings are warmed by steam, the most healthful and agreeable heat. Furniture may be provided by the student, if preferred.

The annual expense to students boarding in College is about \$220; to those not boarding in College, about \$85.

Students from abroad, whose parents request it in writing, will be allowed to board in private families. A cheaper table is also furnished by the Steward, when desired, at \$2 25 per week. In order to the cleanliness of the rooms, for which he is responsible, it is required that bedding, three pieces at least per week, be washed at the steward's laundry, at the charge of 50 cents per dozen.

One half of all bills must be paid at the opening, and the other half at the middle of the session. The previous settlement of bills is requisite to admission to recitations.

### Facilities to Students for the Christian Ministry.

It has ever been a leading object of the founders and liberal patrons of the College, to furnish facilities to students having in view the Christian Ministry; and large numbers of candidates for that office, of various religious denominations, have received the advantages afforded to such students. It would be doing violence to the cherished hopes of those who have given nearly all the funds which the College now possesses, should this their design not be sacredly kept in view. Tuition will therefore be gratuitous to those of limited means who shall be recommended by the Faculty as worthy beneficiaries; and in special cases, further facilities may be furnished.

## GENERAL RULES OF DISCIPLINE.

As the objects of the College demand that it be not made the resort of the idle and the negligent, nor of the dissolute and the lawless, its discipline is adapted to secure dismission, after a sufficient trial, of all those whose residence can be of no benefit either to themselves or to the College.

A merit roll is therefore kept, and against the name of each student is placed a numerical mark designating the name of each College exercise ; also a numerical mark of demerit from one to ten for violations of College laws. When any student has fifty marks of demerit, his parents or guardians will be informed of it ; and when he shall have one hundred such marks for any one term, or one hundred and fifty for any one year, he must leave the Institution.

The average of the merit-roll, including all absences from College exercises and all excuses granted, however reasonable, will be sent monthly to the parents or guardians of the students. In all cases where they think that too much liberty is allowed the student, they are requested frankly to communicate their views to the President.

Every student, after having signed a declaration of his deliberate intention to obey all the laws of the Institution, so long as he shall remain a member of it, and after having received a certificate of matriculation from the President, must deposit with the Registrar of the College a sum equal to one-half of all the annual College charges ; and no student can be permitted to recite, until he shall have arranged for his College bills to the satisfaction of the Registrar. No abatement for absence, after admission, is made in the bill for board for less than one month, nor in any other College bill for less than one term—except in case of protracted illness.

Every student is required to make choice of his studies immediately upon the commencement of the term, to present himself at the first exercise, and punctually to attend all the exercises pertaining to his course.

The advantages of an attendance upon Congress, upon the Lectures at the Smithsonian Institution, etc., are regarded as facili-

ties ; and in order that they may be secured, with profit to the student, and without detriment to his proficiency in study, the following arrangements are made. One recitation more than in most Colleges is required on Saturday, thus allowing an occasional release from the last recitation of the day. Excuses for this purpose must be always obtained from the Faculty ; and any parent or guardian who desires a special privilege for his son or ward in this respect, is expected to signify it in writing to the Faculty.

All students are required to abstain from whatever is inconsistent with a due observance of the Sabbath, and regularly to attend, every Sabbath morning, such particular place of Divine Worship as may be chosen by themselves, or by their parents or guardians. On Sabbath night they are expected to attend religious service at the College Chapel, when such service shall be appointed. But any student may for sufficient reasons be occasionally excused by the President, or in his absence by one of the Professors, to attend either morning or night, other places of worship.

All immorality in word or deed, and all ungentlemanly conduct are strictly forbidden. No student is allowed to attend the theatre, or any such place, or to visit any bar-room or similar establishment ; or to visit any hotel but for special and adequate reasons. No student is allowed to have at his command any deadly weapon or gunpowder ; any cards or other means of gambling ; or any intoxicating liquor. No champhene or burning fluid is allowed in the College building.

Any student is entitled to an honorable dismission, at any time, according to his actual standing, provided his College bills are fully discharged, and provided, if a minor, he has the written sanction of his parent or guardian ; but this written sanction shall be left with the President. It is earnestly hoped that, whenever a student can no longer cheerfully comply with College rules, he will leave the Institution ; but no student who *resists* College law, or who endeavors to influence other members of the Institution against either the officers or the laws of the College, can be honorably dismissed.

## PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

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JOHN T. GRIFFIN, A. M., PRINCIPAL,  
WITH FIVE ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

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### PREPARATORY STUDENTS.

NAME.	PATRON.	RESIDENCE.
JOHN ABBOTT,	George D. Abbott,	Georgetown, D. C.
SAMUEL R. BARR,	James R. Barr,	Washington, "
HOBART BERRIAN, Jr.,	Hobart Berrian,	Georgetown, "
ROBERT BOGLE, Jr.,	Robert Bogle,	Georgetown, "
WILLIAM S. BRYANT,	John Y. Bryant,	Washington, "
JOSEPH S. BUDD,	William Budd,	Petersburg, Va.
CHARLES H. CAMPBELL,	Archibald Campbell,	Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH T. CLARKE,	Robert Clark,	Washington, "
WILLIAM M. COLLOM, Jr.,	REV. William M. Collom,	Washington, "
JUDSON T. CULL,	James Cull,	Washington, "
RICHARD M. CUTTS,	Richard D. Cutts,	Washington, "
LOUIS D. COUES,	Samuel E. Coues,	Washington, "
JOHN E. DAVIDSON,	Rev. John Davidson,	Washington, "
WILLIAM DENT,	Henry H. Dent,	Coudersport, Pa.
ROBERT L. EDWARDS,	Rev. Wm. B. Edwards, D.D.,	Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM EMORY,	Col. Wm. H. Emory,	Washington, "
GEORGE B. EMORY,	Col. Wm. H. Emory,	Washington, "
ARTHUR FENDALL,	Philip R. Fendall,	Washington, "
REGINALD FENDALL,	Philip R. Fendall,	Washington, "
SAMUEL G. FINCKEL,	Rev. S. D. Finckel, D. D.,	Washington, "
FRANK FINCKEL,	Rev. S. D. Finckel, D. D.,	Washington, "
HENRY W. GARNETT,	Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett,	Washington, "
SIDNEY K. GOLD,	Joseph D. Green,	Washington, "

NAME.	PATRON.	RESIDENCE.
J. HOLDSWORTH GORDON,	William Gordon,	Georgetown, D. C.
SEPTIMUS GRAHAM,	William S. Graham,	Washington, "
H. MELVILLE GURLEY,	Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D.,	Washington, "
JOSEPH HAMMITT,	Rev. Joseph Hammitt,	College Hill, "
WILLIAM HAMMITT,	Rev. Joseph Hammitt,	College Hill, "
HENRY J. HANDY,	James Davis,	Rehoboth, Md.
DAVID L. HAZARD,	Robert R. Hazard,	Washington, D. C.
WALTER P. HILLS,	Mrs. M. A. Hills,	Washington, "
J. ARTHUR HINES,	P. J. Hines,	Van Wert, Ohio.
SOLOMON P. HOOVER,	S. H. Hoover,	Washington, D. C.
GRANVILLE F. HYDE,	A. Hyde,	Georgetown, "
WILLIAM L. KELLOGG,	Hon. William Kellogg,	Chicago, Ill.
JOHN R. KENNEDY,	J. C. G. Kennedy,	Washington, D. C.
JAMES L. KERVAND,	Mrs. A. Kervand,	Washington, "
CHARLES A. LANGLEY,	George T. Langley,	Washington, "
CHARLES LATHAM,	Woodville Latham,	Washington, "
ROBERT LATHAM,	Woodville Latham,	Washington, "
B. F. B. LEECH,	Dr. D. D. T. Leech,	Washington, "
THOMAS D. LEWIS,	Thomas Lewis,	Washington, "
GEORGE W. LINKINS,	Charles Linkins,	Washington, "
BENJAMIN MACKALL,	Brooke Mackall,	Washington, "
CHARLES MACKALL,	Richard L. Mackall,	Georgetown, "
ROBERT M. MACKALL,	Richard L. Mackall,	Georgetown, "
HENRY H. MATHEWS,	Henry C. Mathews,	Georgetown, "
EDGAR P. MCCENY,	George W. McCeny,	Washington, "
HENRY C. MCCENY,	George W. McCeny,	Washington, "
MONTGOMERY MEIGS,	Capt. M. C. Meigs,	Washington, "
WASHINGTON T. NAILOR,	Allison Nailor,	Washington, "
WILLIAM B. NOURSE,	William Nourse,	Washington, "
WILLIAM H. PAGE,	Robert C. Page,	Washington, "
THOMAS H. RIDGATE,	Dr. N. Smith Lincoln,	Washington, "
WALTER W. H. ROBINSON,	Henry Robinson,	Georgetown, "
GEORGE C. SAMSON,	Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D.,	College Hill, "
CHARLES E. SAMSON,	Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D.,	College Hill, "
EDWARD J. SCHALL,	Edward Schall,	Washington, "
SAMUEL STONE,	A. H. Morrison,	Washington, "

NAME.	PATRON.	RESIDENCE.
OLIVER T. THOMSON,	William Thomson,	Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM R. TRIGG,	E. T. D. Myers,	Georgetown, "
EDWARD T. UPPERMAN,	Charles E. Upperman,	Washington, "
ANDREW J. WHEAT,	J. H. Wheat,	Washington, "
WALTER T. WHEATLEY,	Francis Wheatley,	Georgetown, "
GRAFTON WILCOX,	Mrs. Ann Wilcox,	Washington, "
LEWIS A. WISE,	Mrs. M. D. P. Wise,	Washington, "
SAMUEL M. H. YEATMAN,	John H. Yeatman,	Washington, "
CHARLES W. YULEE,	Hon. David Yulee,	Fernandina, Fla.
WILLIAM ZANTZINGER,	Dr. William Gunton,	Washington, D. C.

## INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE.

JOHN T. GRIFFIN, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The Preparatory Department occupies a commodious building on the College premises, and is designed to afford pupils a thorough preparation to enter either the Classical or Philosophical Department.

It is under the immediate supervision of the Faculty, and is subject to the general regulations of the College in regard to discipline.

The Principal is aided in the care and instruction of this Department by three of the College Officers and by two Assistant Teachers.

The School session commences on the second Wednesday of September, and closes on the last Wednesday of June.

Monthly reports of the scholarship and deportment of the pupils are sent to parents; and they are requested always freely to communicate to the President of the College, or to the Principal of the school, their wishes.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

## FIRST YEAR.

*First Term.*

*Reading.*—Mandeville's Reading and Oratory.

*Spelling.*—Webster's Primary Dictionary.

*Arithmetic.*—Greenleaf's.

*Geography.*—Mitchell's.

*Latin.*—Harkness' Arnold's First Latin Book.

*Declamation and Composition.*

*Penmanship.*

*Second Term.*

*Reading and Spelling.*

*Arithmetic.*—Continued.

*Grammar.*—Greene's.

*History.*—Worcester's.

*Latin.*—Harkness' Arnold's First Latin Book, Completed.

*Declamation and Composition.*

*Penmanship.*

## SECOND YEAR.

*First Term.*

*Arithmetic.*—Completed.

*Grammar.*—Completed.

*Latin.*—Harkness' Arnold's Second Latin Book.

*Greek.*—Harkness' First Greek Book.

*Declamation and Composition.*

*Penmanship.*

*Second Term.*

*Algebra.*—Loomis'.

*Latin.*—Cæsar or Sallust.

*Greek.*—Arnold's Greek Reader; Kühner's Elementary Greek Grammar.

*Drawing.*

*Declamation and Composition.*

## THIRD YEAR

*First Term.*

*Algebra.*—Continued.

*Geometry.*—Davies' Legendre.

*Latin.*—Cicero's Select Orations.

*Greek.*—Arnold's Greek Reader.

*Roman Antiquities.*—Baird's Classical Manual.

*Drawing.*

*Declamation and Composition.*

*Second Term.*

*Geometry.*—Continued.

*Algebra.*—Continued.

*Latin.*—Virgil; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition begun.

*Greek.*—Arnold's Greek Reader.

*Greek Antiquities.*—Baird's Classical Manual.

*Drawing.*

*Declamation and Composition.*

### Expenses in the Preparatory Department.

Tuition for the year, including Ancient Languages,	-	\$50
"    in Drawing,	- - - - -	5
"    in French, Chemistry, or any College study, each	-	5
Fuel, and other incidental expenses,	- - - - -	5

*Boarding pupils* are lodged in comfortable rooms, heated by steam, in the steward's building. The charges for such pupils are as follows:

Room rent and servant's attendance per term,	- - -	\$6
Use of furniture per term,	- - - - -	5
Fuel, private, per term,	- - - - -	3

Board and washing are furnished at the same prices as to College students.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

OR,

## "NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE."

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### Faculty.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D.,

EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, AND PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY.

JAMES J. WARING, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

JOHN G. F. HOLSTON, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY.

JOHN C. RILEY, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS AND HYGIENE.

NATHAN SMITH LINCOLN, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

A. Y. P. GARNETT, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

GEORGE M. DOVE, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

GEORGE C. SHAEFFER, A. M., M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

WM. E. WATERS, M. D.,

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.

---

FREDERICK SCHAFHIRT, *Naturalist, Janitor, and Curator of Museum.*

JOHN C. RILEY, M. D., DEAN,

453 Fourteenth street, between F and G.

## STUDENTS.

H. L. Becker,	<i>Rupelleville, Ky.</i>
A. J. Borland,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Charles H. Bowen,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
W. Brooks,	<i>Greenville, S. C.</i>
O'D. Brown,	<i>Upshur Co., Va.</i>
H. C. Browning,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Manuel C. Causten,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
W. Herbert Coombs,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
J. S. Conrad,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>
Thomas J. Corson,	<i>Montgomery Co., Pa.</i>
James C. Currie,	<i>Harrison County, Ky.</i>
Robert Dobson,	<i>Greenville, Tenn.</i>
J. W. Driscoll,	<i>Sidney, Ohio,</i>
George Dutton,	<i>Randolph, Vt.</i>
C. E. Atherton Eayres,	<i>Lowell, Mass.</i>
J. W. Fennell,	<i>Guntersville, Ala.</i>
J. R. Fraley,	<i>Salisbury, N. C.</i>
T. C. Hancock,	<i>Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.</i>
John E. F. Holston, Jr.,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
George N. Hopkins,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
John S. Hughson,	<i>Camden, S. C.</i>
Albert F. A. King,	<i>Catlets P. O., Fauquier Co., Va.</i>
H. A. R. Knight,	<i>Pendleton, S. C.</i>
Henry E. Knox,	<i>New York.</i>
Joseph H. Little,	<i>Washington, Pa.</i>
William Lee,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Edmund L. Massie,	<i>Va.</i>
Edwin S. Mathews,	<i>Cecil Co., Md.</i>
Robert Mayo, jr.,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
H. P. Middleton,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
J. W. Miller,	<i>Abbeville, Miss.</i>
Wm. D. Myers,	<i>Waterloo, Ind.</i>

B F. Owghs,	<i>Phenix, S. C.</i>
John H. Owghs,	<i>Darnsthills, S. C.</i>
John Perrie,	<i>Lexington, Mo.</i>
Armistead Peter,	<i>Montgomery Co., Md.</i>
James M. Parks,	<i>Scottsboro, Ala.</i>
Frederick Richmond,	<i>Rochester, Vt.</i>
George L. Rice,	<i>North Adams, Mass.</i>
R. J. Ross,	<i>Texas.</i>
Eben J. Russ,	<i>Sunbury, Pa.</i>
James A. Rutherford,	<i>Knox Co., Tenn.</i>
E. A. Smith,	<i>Brandon, Vt.</i>
J. E. Smith,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Samuel C. Smith,	<i>Wayside, Sunbury Co., Va.</i>
T. A. Stewart,	<i>Washington, Ohio.</i>
Robert M. Strickland,	<i>Valdosta, Ga.</i>
J. W. Strickland,	<i>Bellefontaine, Ohio.</i>
R. T. Scott,	<i>Scottsboro, Ala.</i>
Thomas A. Sutherland,	<i>Bennettsville, S. C.</i>
S. T. Todd,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Thomas C. Thornton,	<i>Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.</i>
V. B. Thornton,	<i>Sharon, Miss.</i>
R. H. Wilson,	<i>Cambridge, Saline Co., Mo.</i>
William T. Williams,	<i>Hilliardston, N. C.</i>
Peleg Wadsworth, jr.,	<i>Hiram, Me.</i>
Bodisco Williams,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>
John W. Williams,	<i>Mississippi.</i>
J. A. White,	<i>Dallas, N. C.</i>
H. T. White,	<i>Dallas, N. C.</i>
Thomas A. Wilson,	<i>Brownstown, Ind.</i>
J. T. Young,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>

### Lectures and Charges.

The Medical Department, known as the "National Medical College," is situated in the City of Washington, about two miles from College Hill.

The Washington Infirmary, which is the clinical department of this College, is admirably adapted to the study of diseases and their treatment in its capacious and comfortably furnished wards. Here the various surgical operations are performed by the Professor of surgery and the results of their after-treatment exhibited to the students. The Lecture Room, Museum, Laboratory and Rooms, for the study of Practical Anatomy, used by the Medical College, are in this building, and will compare favorably with those belonging to other Medical Colleges.

The course of instruction will be such as will secure the fullest advantage to the student in the limited period annually allotted to attendance upon Medical Lectures, the design being as far as possible to render it practical, so that it may fit the student for future professional duties.

The fullest illustrations will be employed in the different departments, and those facts of each branch, from which sound practical philosophy has deduced principles, will be especially dwelt upon, so that such principles may become fixed in the mind of the student.

The Lectures commence on the third Monday of October, and continue until March.

The entire expense for a full course of Lectures by all the Professors is,	- - - - -	\$95
Single Tickets,	- - - - -	15
Practical Anatomy by the Demonstrator,	- - - - -	10
Matriculating fee, payable only once,	- - - - -	5
Graduating expenses,	- - - - -	25

The requisites for graduating are, that the Candidate shall have attended the lectures of each Professor two full Courses, or one full Course in this school, and one full Course in some other respectable Institution. He must have a fair moral character, and

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he shall have dissected during at least one session. He shall have entered his name with the Dean of the Faculty as a Candidate for graduation, have delivered to him an inaugural dissertation upon some Medical subject thirty days before the close of the session, and shall have passed a satisfactory examination.

All persons, who have attended two full Courses of Lectures in this School, are entitled to attend succeeding Courses free of expense.

All graduates in medicine from other schools, who have never attended here, can do so without other expense than the matriculation.

## SUMMARY.

Seniors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
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## CALENDAR.

1860.	Sept. 26, First Academical Term begins .....	Wednesday.
	Oct. 15, Medical Term begins.....	Monday.
1861.	Feb. 11, Term Examination begins.....	Monday.
	Feb. 15, First Term ends .....	Friday.
	Feb. 18, Second Term begins.....	Monday.
	Feb. 21, Anniversary of Enosinian and Philoprenian Societies .....	Thursday.
	March 1, Medical Term ends .....	Friday.
	May 27, Examination of Senior Class begins.....	Monday.
	June 17, Term Examination begins .....	Monday.
	June 24, } Examination of candidates for admission .....	Monday and Tuesday.
	June 25, } sion .....	Monday and Tuesday.
	June 24, Davis' Prize Declamation .....	Monday.
	June 25, Anniversary of Alumni.....	Tuesday.
	June 26, Commencement .....	Wednesday.

## VACATION.

Sept. 11, First Term Preparatory School begins.....	Wednesday.
Sept. 23, } Examination of candidates for admission .....	Monday and Tuesday.
Sept. 24, } sion .....	Monday and Tuesday.
Sept. 25, First Academical Term begins.....	Wednesday.
Oct. 14, Medical Term begins.....	Monday.











NATURAL LAWS vs. POLITICAL ISSUES.

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A L E C T U R E

DELIVERED TO

THE GRADUATING CLASS

OF THE

National Medical College,

IN THE

SMITHSONIAN LECTURE-ROOM, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1861,

BY

**Dr. J. J. WARING, Professor of Obstetrics.**



WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY HENRY POLKINHORN.

1861.



## LECTURE.

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We medical men lead a matter of fact life, always occupied, no Sabbath, no day of rest, like the mill-horse, always in the round of a circle. Unaccustomed to oratory, we can hardly be expected to speak in the well-rounded Addisonian sentences of the scholar, nor in the happy extempore of the ready politician. Still, we doctors *can* talk facts, and if we will but *color* them fairly with our experience of human life, a sufficient amount of interest or curiosity *might* be created in what we have to say to attract attention. Each profession gives its variant experience of life. The happy, timid tailor; the sick, melancholy shoemaker; the loquacious barber, or the secluded scholar, sees life through a different medium. The views of each are different, and this very difference is curious and worth the noting. From this desk we have heard the *wit*, the *scholar*, the *agriculturist*, and the intrepid missionary, fresh from the streets of Calcutta, where he had been playing fence with Brahmin wit, discourse; and the coloring from the experience of each has interested me.

And the doctor, what of him? "Ubi tres medici, duo athei." Where there are three doctors you'll find two atheists; so said some lying old ecclesiastic of the Middle Ages. Doctors are *materialists*, say others. Doctors are devoid of sympathy, say others. Again, without heart, as in the common parlance of the day. An old Anglo-Saxon law forbade the doctor's sitting in criminal juries.

Plainly, in the opinion of the clergy and laity, the experience of the medical man must be a stern and terrible one, that shall mould and shape the kindlier and more trusting

nature of other men into the heartless and irreligious nature shadowed forth in the above sententious expressions of opinion.

Having myself lived within these influences, and been taught in this school, I this evening address you, coloring what I say with what I know, or what I have been led to think in these years of *bad* education.

It has been a custom of the National Medical College, a custom of the medical colleges of this country and of the countries of the Old World—a custom stretching back into the olden time, to deliver to those who are about to receive the title of *Magister* an address—an address couched in words of wisdom or advice. We need hardly say, after our exordium, that that wisdom must be of a peculiar kind, and, if fairly given, worth the listening to by any curious enough to study the different phases of human nature.

Men advise by their experience in life. \* \* \*

Now, then, it is a pertinent question, What kind of experience is the doctor's? What does he think? How will he advise? Three doctors: two atheists; materialists; no heart! Rather a forbidding prospect for the discovery of truth. They who charge us with no heart, confound nervous timidity, that weeps and runs away from human suffering, with that manly impulse which impels to the alleviation of pain or the restoration of health. They who accuse us with being materialists, forget that our sole occupation is with human woes. Can anything be more material, more positive? When those old ecclesiastics said that where there were three doctors there were *two* atheists, they lied, of course. They confounded a disbelief in a dogmatic interpretation of Nature with a disbelief in Nature's God. In truth, nobody believes in God quite so much as the doctors. The old heathen doctor, Galen, praised God for his handiwork in the human body, just as if he had been a Christian or the psalmist himself. Those of us who have been in Paris are familiar with that famous old picture that hangs in the great lecture room of the School of Medicine, and have read often that

sentence upon it, "*I dressed the wound, and God healed him.*" The peculiarity of doctors is that they do not separate God and Nature, and do not join together science and the *human interpretation* of revelation. They study science from the time they open the first book of medicine; they think of science waking; they dream of science sleeping; they have an absolute belief in science. Science is knowledge; what is not known, is not science. If, therefore, science does not square with the interpretation of revelation, they do not combat science; they trust and hope that people will realize that the *interpretation* of revelation might be wrong, and revelation yet be right. The world is round, though the ecclesiastics declared it was flat. All the world acknowledges now that the grand old Isaurians of a past age required more than twenty-four hours to live. We don't separate God and Nature. When we say that God is omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent, we mean a little more than people give us the credit for. *We* think when a wound heals, that God's *presence*, and *power*, and *knowledge* is there healing it, just as that old surgeon said. But we believe more than that. We not only believe we recognize the hand of Deity in natural events, but we believe we see that Deity guiding these events with benevolent and beneficent objects. \* \* But we believe a great deal more than that. We believe this Nature has its modes of acting and ways of acting which are constant, all pervading, all powerful. Laws, we call them, that naught human can set aside; no transient issues, no temporary conditions set aside. Did men but study these natural laws instead of the transient, ever-changing conditions of life, they would come to righter conclusions than they do, and guide their actions more wisely. The greatness of the physician will consist much in the concentration of his mind and reasoning powers upon them. To turn aside from the contemplation of these grand and great laws to the study of trivial and transient issues—as political issues, if you will—is to debase the best powers of his

mind. His thoughts are distracted, and his mental powers, that were intended for the benefit of suffering humanity, are wasted and thrown away.

I say we believe that natural laws are constant, all-pervading, all powerful, and it is upon this belief that we base the treatment of disease and the restoration of health. But because in our daily rounds to the sick we see the facts, and tell the facts, and think of the facts, and act upon the facts which prove the constancy and the power of these laws, therefore are we called *materialists*. We think we see a little more than some good people, who only read books. \* \*

*The tendency to do good or evil, limited by the condition of health, inheritance, was here illustrated, &c., &c. \* \* \**

But we believe a great deal more than that again. We are very apt to think, I don't say we are right in thinking so, that the *religious tendencies* of men are under the control of the natural laws of race. We doctors think the grandeur of the missionary cause is not in the teaching of a hundred black preachers, who shall do the rest of the mission work, is not in the christianizing of a people that shall remain christianized. Christianize all Africa to-morrow, and the stern natural law of race shall make a christian Africa barbaric. The grandeur, the sublimity of this good work lies in that natural law that compels the Anglo-Saxon race, not only to convert, but to *retain* converted, the African, that empowers this all grasping, ambitious race to hold up, as in the hollow of the hand, these poor children of the sun.

So we are very apt to think that it is a great historical error to say that the fortuitous conversion of the Protestant Henry of Navarre into the Catholic Henry Fourth of France, decided a great nation in favor of one religion, when wavering between two. The declaration of Henry in favor of the Catholic religion, did not, and has not, made France a Catholic nation. No such transient political issue could have determined a result, the natural consequence of natural laws. Equally untrue is it to hinge the faith and the forms of faith

of a great nation upon the sanguinary eve of St. Bartholomew, when the Louvre bell pealed the summons to the bloody scenes of that memorable night. We doctors are very apt to think that the Roman Catholic forms of faith are as natural to the Celtic Gaul and the Celtic Irishman as Protestantism, *habeas corpus*, Protestantism, are to the Anglo-Saxon. Nature gave the soaring lark his triumphant notes, and to the ruminant ox his more discordant music. Nature's laws will not let the one bellow nor the other warble. Faith itself, but more especially the forms or non-essentials of faith, are a question of race. The Celt is reverential, dependent, a respecter of authority, and needing, and looking for a superior being to shape his destiny, both here and hereafter. Was France ever greater, nay happier, than under the iron rules of the first and third Napoleons? and the warm blooded son of old Erin, does he feel safer than when with child-like simplicity he listens and obeys the instructions of his religious fathers? No man could describe that more beautifully than did Father Cahill, at the Assembly Room in this city, no longer ago than last summer. But the Anglo-Saxon wants no teacher, he will teach himself. He is the dominant race of this earth; he has already carried his language, his laws, and his faith to the uttermost confines of the earth, and laid the impress of his destiny upon every nation of the known world. The Celt is a materialist in religion, he loves the forms and the substance to pin his faith to. Not so the Anglo-Saxon, the broad high heaven is enough for him. Wesley never preached better than under that canopy.

But we believe yet *more* than that again. We believe that the character of a race is as ineffaceable, unchangeable, as its features. We believe that it is the natural law of a nation's being. \* \* \* \* \*

Features do not change. Thus, at Medienet Haboo, among the bas-reliefs of Ramses III, is the head of a negro, a perfect type of the modern negro, though 3,000 years older. In the

splendid work of Nott & Gliddon, "Indigenous Races of the Earth" are plated a modern Fellah chief, and the profile of the little scribe of the Louvre, a statuette of the fifth Egyptian dynasty, and therefore 5,000 years older than the living Nilotic chief. The similarity of type and feature is striking.

\* \* \* \* \*

Character does not change. Thus, those distinguished travelers, Spix and Von Martins, mention that an Indian of the Coroados tribe of Brazil, was brought up in the adjacent European colony, and so far educated that he was ordained priest, and read mass; "but all at once he renounced his new profession, threw aside his habit, and fled naked into the woods to his old ways of his life." (Trav. in Brazill, II, p. 242.)

"At an early period of the existence of Harvard University," says Dr. Warren, "our pious ancestors placed there a number of young Indians. These, after a short term of study, uniformly disappeared, and I believe the name of Caleb Chess-Chaumuck, stands on the college catalogue, a solitary instance of a native regularly graduated. A recent example of the difficulty of reducing the young savage to the habits of civilized life, is well known in this vicinity. The government of the United States, after the late Indian war, placed the son of the prophet Tecumseh at the West Point establishment of cadets. The young man conformed at first with apparent ease to the strict discipline of the institution, but on their visit to this place in 1821, he availed himself of an opportunity to quit them, and has not, I believe since, rejoined the corps."

"The Mohawk warrior, Thayendanegea, more familiar by the name of Brant, received a christian education, and even joined in the christian communion; yet he was readily induced by the British government to resume his savage propensities against the American colonies, and became one of the most bloody and remorseless destroyers in the annals of Indian warfare. (Crania Americana.)

Now, then, will natural law permit the Celt to be Protestantized? No. But can Ireland be Protestantized? Yes. Will it be? Yes. How? The story is now being told. The Anglo-Saxon has passed the encumbered estates bill, and is taking possession of Irish soil. The Anglo-Saxon crosses the Irish channel and the Celt crosses the Atlantic ocean. So the Anglo-Saxon crosses the prairie and the Indian must cross the Rocky Mountains. But the Anglo-Saxon is already on the Pacific coast; then the Indian is between the upper and the nether mill-stone, and he will be ground to dust. Ireland will be Protestantized when there are no Irishmen left to obey the natural law of their race. The legion of St. Patrick, who drove into the ocean the frogs, the toads, and the snakes of old Erin, and left not one behind, will be illustrated in a higher sense by that dominant Anglo-Saxon race that has been, as it is, inevitably driving before it, or swallowing up into it the Celtic. At some future day some scientific ethnologist will pick up a Celtic skull as I pick up this one (skull of Turanian) and comment upon an unknown race that once inhabited that island, traces of whom are only to be found in barrows and mounds, and runic characters carved on stone.

But we doctors believe yet more. We believe not only that the religious tendencies of a people are under the control of natural laws, but we believe that the very existence of a race is itself under the control of natural law. Dominant races destroy and kill weaker ones, hence we believe that the dominant Anglo-Saxon will, in the end, exterminate the Ethiopian.

By a singular burlesque, too sad to be laughable, this extermination is commenced in our day, under the watch-word of philanthropy. If left to the natural law, such a result might be brought about without jar or detriment to the body politic. It is the attempt to interrupt the slower process of natural law, to anticipate results and to force re-

sults, long antecedent to their natural eventuality, which has dragged this strong nation tottering to the brink of ruin.

If our politicians were doctors, they would study more and be guided more by a knowledge of natural law. They would study more natural laws and trust less to political issues. They would not create transient issues, important to the attainment of any end over which natural laws alone preside. They would not interfere with the destinies of race which natural laws hold under a stern control. And here we apprehend we have touched incidentally upon that very vital difference existing between the statesman and the politician. The statesman, soaring high above the transient and ever-changing conditions surrounding him, fixes his gaze, his contemplation, upon those natural laws which never change, never alter. They are his sure guide to a foreknowledge of a nation's destiny, and therefore to a knowledge of a nation's best interests. He therefore shapes the policy of government to a correspondence with these natural laws. The politician, on the contrary, leveling his gaze upon those trivial and transient issues of which he is either the creature or the creator, measures the nation's good by this low and ever-varying standard. The statesman's fame is justly as enduring as those natural laws which have been his guide; whilst the politician's name passes away with the issues which made him. Thus, then, to return, these politicians as statesmen should reason thus: Men are endowed with life, they require the conditions of life to live—as food, air, warmth or warm clothing and warmth ousing; and these conditions are limited, there is only so much air to breathe, and so much food to eat, and so much clothing to wear. They will have these. If they *cannot* get them without a *struggle*, then they will have them with a *struggle*. Suppose *two* races side by side multiply. Eventually, these limited conditions are not enough for both of them, they press upon each other, and slowly, sometimes rapidly, the weaker race fades before the dominant race. The history of the North American Indian is the hackneyed illus-

tration. But ethnology (or the study of races) has given us far more grand and startling illustrations of that terrible sanguinary law, that makes of a dominant race a wolf to devour the weaker race as a lamb.

And here may I be permitted to make a little scientific episode. Our countryman, Dr. Morton of Philadelphia, has opened up a delightful occupation for scientific men in the study of the skulls of the different races of men. The skull, that brain box, is one of the least perishable indices of the power, habits, and character of the earlier tribes and nations of this earth. What can this monument of mortality say? We divide the skull into skull proper and face. The one is the box in which the Creator put the brain. The bigger the brain, the bigger the box. But the bigger the brain the greater the animal's power; therefore, we say, the bigger the skull the greater the animal's power. The face is intended for the lodgment of the nerves of sight, hearing and smell, which guard the entrance to the stomach and lungs. Therefore the face, lodges, eyes, ears, nose and mouth, intended to facilitate the functions of respiration and digestion — functions that we have in common with all vegetables and the lowest animals. The measure of the skull, therefore, is the measure of our intellectual being, the measure of the face is the measure of our vegetable being. The larger the skull the higher the animal in the scale of being; the larger and more prominent the face, the lower he is in the scale of being. This is well seen in a comparison of the skulls of the crocodile, albatross, dog, ape, Ethiopian, and Caucasian. The crocodile has a face two feet long, and a brain no larger than a horse-chestnut; the albatross has a face ten inches long, and a brain of the size of a walnut; the dog has a face projecting four to five inches, with a brain of the size of an ordinary apple, and the ape has a still diminishing face and enlarging brain; whilst the Ethiopian has a large, projecting, *prognathic* face, with a skull of eighty-six cubic inches capacity; and the Caucasian has a small per-

pendicular, *orthognathic* face, with a skull of ninety-one cubic inches capacity—(Morton's measurements.)

I should allude here also to another ineffaceable, never-changing peculiarity in the skulls of races. Some races, as the ancient Turanian, the ancient Toltecan, and modern Turk, have a markedly short head, when measuring from front to back, (brachycephalic;) whilst the ancient Celt and modern Anglo-Saxon, have a very long head when measuring from front to back, (dolicocephalic.)

To return now to my natural laws. It is a natural law that dominant races destroy weaker ones; nay, more, that dominant families of the same race destroy the weaker. A family of the Caucasian race once dwelt over large parts of Europe and the British islands long antecedent to the present nations. Their skulls have been dug up in the barrows and mounds of the British islands, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Let us call them Turanian. The skull is coarse and brachycephalic. These people were the carvers of runic characters on stone, and lived by hunting. Where are they now who once dwelt on the fair plains of Europe? They have been driven to the tops of the Pyrenees, where they are called Basques, and away off to the inhospitable ice-bound shores of Lapland and Finland, where they are called Lapps and Finns. A people exterminated them, with a skull less coarse, dolicocephalic, but inferior to the nations of modern Europe. Where are these people to be found now? In the Welch mountains, and in the bogs of Donegal and Connemara, where they now live in mud huts and bury their dead with funeral howlings. The modern Celt, and after him, the Anglo-Saxon, followed.

Did any here ever realize the principle of the Crimean war? That it was a struggle for European supremacy between the brachycephalic races of East Europe, and the dolichcephalic races of West Europe. That it was a struggle for very existence on the fair plains of Middle and West Europe. That in this struggle the dominancy of the intel-

lectual races of West Europe outweighed in the balance the numerical superiority of the races of East Europe and North Asia.

On this continent two races dwelt—a long-headed and a short-headed race. The red man had the long head, and the Toltec the short head. The Toltec built temples, roads, causeways, and cities, worshipped the sun, and buried his dead with human sacrifices. The red man was a wandering savage. He dwelt on the northern and eastern part of North America, and the eastern part of South America. Whilst the Toltec lived in Florida, at the mouth of the Mississippi, in Mexico, Central America, Peru, and the west coast of South America. The Spaniard came and blotted the devoted Toltec out of existence, and now dwells (the modern Mexican) upon the same soil. But already, in these times of shifting nations, do we hear the Anglo-Saxon filibuster notes of preparation to call him to a dread account for the bloody deeds of Pizarro and Cortez. The Spaniard cannot stand before the Anglo-Saxon, he will be wiped out as he wiped out the Toltec. The natural law of race makes it, and no political issue can prevent it.

Lastly, the weakest of all these races of men that God has placed upon earth is the Ethiopian. He has been the willing slave of all the nations of the world. Witness a hieroglyph from a Theban tomb, upwards of 3,000 years old, representing an Egyptian scribe, colored red, registering his black slaves. Can these Ethiopians stand up before the tall and mighty Anglo-Saxon, the grandest, most grasping, ambitious race God has created? Already we hear all around us the hum of the hungry populations, eager to wipe him out of existence. Good, simple-hearted men and women, who never saw the inside of any cabin but Uncle Tom's Cabin, call that philanthropy; we doctors call it Natural Law.

Gentlemen of the graduating class, but a single comment on the foregoing. You have approached an *epoch* in your lives, and you know a poet has said we measure our

lives by *epochs*, not by years. An impression made at this parting may be lasting. You may have seen how potent and everlasting must be natural laws, and how trivial and transient must be political issues. Will you therefore debase, nay, even weaken your mental powers in the vain attempt to fathom these issues of a day. You, in whose keeping are to be placed the health, nay, even the lives of the communities in which you must dwell, will you not eschew this enticing vanity, politics, and cling to those everlasting laws which a beneficent Creator has placed within the reach of your understandings, in order that you may turn them into good to your species? \* \* \* \*











